Extract From a Sermon in St. James Episcopal Church at Greenville, Miss., on Aug. 11, by the Rev. Quincy Ewing.

It may be well to preface my remarks morning with the statement that what I shall say of Mississippi might be said with equal justice of several other Southern States. I speak of Mississippi, because I dissippi, and am more intimately concerned with the affairs of Mississippi than with those of any other State.

My text is the Sermon on the Mount of Christ and the Constitution of the State of Mississippi My subject sug-gested by the text is the Lynching of

Negroes in Mississippi. It is no pleasure to me to speak upon this subject to-day. It is very decidedly painful to me, a Southern man, sired and randsired, mothered and grandmothered, Southern people; born and reared further south than the latitude of this lown; it is very decidedly painful to me to have to deal with this subject, and, in dealing with it, to say what the time demands shall be said. It could give me no pleasure to need to speak out in deciation of crime, lawlessness, brutality anywhere on the earth; but perhaps it is a pardonable infirmity of human nature for one to feel more pain in acknowledging and denouncing the sins of one's own land. One's own people, than in holding up the standard of moral protest against the crimes of people separated from one by an ocean, or a Mason and Dixon's line. I confess to such an infirmity. But I should be unfit to stand in this place, if I allowed that infirmity to blind my eyes to one of the dismalest crimes of the ages, because it is being perpetrated in this Southern land by Southern men; or to seal my lips from denunciation of that crime, and the moral tone of the law's offended majesty as would possess the South, and especially of this State. pardonable infirmity of human nature for the South, and especially of this State. to-day: the moral tone which permits it, and in certain quarters makes a virtue of it. If some one were to declare in Boston. that there were more Massachusetts murderers in Massachusetts outside than inside the State penitentiary, or that the great majority of Massachiv 'ts murderers were not hanged, or imprisoned, or brought to trial, or arrested-who would doubt that a very untrue and foolish thing had been said; that an absurd slander had been uttered against the fair name of Massa-chusetts? But if some one were to stand up in Greenville to-day and declare

that there are more Mississippi murderers putside than inside the State prison; that

the great majority of Mississippi murderers ever hanged, or imprisoned, or brought to trial, or indicted, or arrested, or forced to flee from one county to another, or periously bothered in any way-if some ope were to stand up in Greenville and say that, who could be sure that he had said on untrue thing? Who could truthfully seclare that an absurd slander had been uttered against the State? Who could fairly deny that but the simple truth had been spoken? Who could be so blind and dull as to contend that the men of all colors and races who have been hanged. or imprisoned, or tried, or arrested, or ined, or bothered, for murder, have not been outnumbered during the past ten years, by the men of one race, and that race the one to which we belong by the men of one race, who have met together bands and crowds, and delinerately slain their fellow men, setting aside all the forms of law and making of themseves murderers as clearly as he who lies in am-bush and sends a builet through the heart of his foe? It is not denunciation, understand, to say that every lyncher is a murderer—just as surely a murderer as any one who ever dangled from a gallows. That is not denunciation: it is but a statement of fact in thorough accord with the law of the State of Mississippi. And the fact is not altered by what the lyncher may think of himself, or what his friends may think of himself, or what his friends may think of him. He is a murderer in the eyes of Almighty God, unless God Almighty sits blind or asleep upon His Throne while the lyncher does his Devil's work. He is a murderer—supposing there is no God mighty or unmighty, and the lyncher is hardly to be expected to suppose anything about any sort of God—he is a murderer, because the law of the State of Missis. thing about any sort of God—he is a mur-derer, because the law of the State of Missis-sippi has no other name for him! It is his privilege to repudlate God Almighty and God Almighty's justice, or think he does, but he cannot, living in Mississippi, re-pudlate the State of Mississippi; he cannot outlaw the State's law, however he may violate it and trample it under foot, because the State, in spite of its law, which names murder murder, is cursed by a lot of cowmurder murder, is cursed by a lot of cow-ardly or criminal officials, without the nerve or the inclination to protect a pris-oner from a cowardly and criminal mob.

or to bring murderers to justice, swift or tardy, after their murder is done! Now, surely this is a fact that ought to Now, surely this is a fact that ought to appeal very painfully and tragically to the decent, law-abiding citizens of Mississippi—the strong probability, or certainty, that the great majority of Mississippi murderers are not hanged, or imprisoned, or arrested, or forced to leave the State, or even to change their residence from one county to another! So long as this probability, or this certainty, remains, one county to another! So long as this probability, or this certainty, remains, what decent, law-abiding man can be proud to own himself a son or citizen of Mississippi? What decent, law-abiding citizen of Mississippi can think of the civilization of his State as of a sort that might be copied to its advantage by any other State or community on the face of God's earth, perhaps, some community where except, perhaps, some community where it is lawful custom for men to batter out one another's brains, and spill one another's blood, and feed on the one, and drink the other? If that is a civilized State where it is probable that the majority of its murderers from year to year, from decade to decade are not made to decade are not made to feel by decade to decade, are not made to feel by gallows, or prison, or fine, or banishment, that they have committed an offence against the State's law—if that is a civilized State, barbarous one state, who will distinguish state, who will distinguish for us between it and one that from the standpoint of Jesus Christ is morally blind, and brutal, and degraded; between it and some other state that might be pointed to as testiying unmistakably in its moral tone to the ex-tence and very active and lavish inspira-tion of the Devil?

tion of the Devil?

Let me pase to another fact, which I suppose nobody will dispute: this, namely, that white men do not lynch white men in the State of Missiselppi, or so rarely as to create no problem for us to consider. Our moral and legal problem is created for us by the spectacle of white men engaged again and again in the lynching of negroes. It is safe to say that the lynching of white men by white men by white men would not long be tolmen by white men would not long be tolerated in this State, some way would speedily be found to put a stop to it the unhappy people who are loud new in applause of lynching would be squally loud in condemnation of it. If lynchings of white men by white men were at all frequent. What asry to guard the members of your family white or vellow or brown, who have not by white men were at all frequent. What a sickening truth was suggested, even if the suggestion was somewhat in the form of exageration, by the sixtement to the deputy sheriff of that dags recently sendenced to death that closely sheriff of that dags recently sendenced to death that closely sheriff of that dags recently sendenced to death that closely sheriff of that dags recently sendenced to death that closely that the converted and sentenced to death that such a league could be remarked to the form it of the converted that the converted and sentenced to death that there is henced to death the mean there is

sweep out our stores, and drive our wagons, and labor in our oil mills, and sawmills, and compresses, and pile dirt on
our levees in July sun, and plough our fields,
and dig our sewer trenches, and plant
and pick our cotton? Is it that we want
more room to do these things ourselves
or want to replace the negro by some other
race of people better qualified than he
to do these things?

Nay, this explanation could not explain. We are not trying to get rid of
the negro; we are not longing to pick our
own cotton, or black our own boots, or pile
dirt on our own levees; we don't want him
to leave us; we are not anxious to replace
him with any other race of people. We
want the negro to stay with us; his virtues
appeal to the intelligence of our pockets,
if not to the humanity of our hearts! to
from this county to another, and make
yourself conspicuous urging the negroes
to leave there and come here, and you will
be likely to get warmer entertainment
from the white citizens of that county
than you desire. You might get a coat of
tar and feathers, or be ridden on a rail, or
a stray bullet—so deeply would your
effort to rid them of the negro be appreciated by the aforesaid white citizens!

The dullest of us knows that the great
bulk of raw material of the State's wealth
is produced from year to year by negro
labor. The bread we eat, the summer
tripe we take; the houses we live in, the
tailor-made suits and silk dresses we wear,
the money we put into missionary boxes
to Christianize yellow people in China and
Japan, point all, or nearly all, directly
or indirectly, to negro labor, to negro men
and women, to negro parandfathers and
grandmothers and little children, picking
our cotton, or gathering our corn, while
we work or sit under cover, and fan ourselves, or have ourselves fanned by electricity—and complain of the heat!

You will be get vid of the negro.

us if we were killing a rattlesnake or a rabid dog! Do we lynch him, because we are trying

Do we lynch him, because we are trying to get even with him for coming here in the first instance: for coming here and thriving here, and getting us so accustomed to him that we cannot now do without him, in spite of our dislike for him? Nay, for we all know, his coming here in the first instance was not through any choice of his; our ancestors wanted him to come, and he thought of coming only when the coming was forced upon him; only when he was in the power of white men whose business it was to buy him or steal him in Africa, and see that he did come here in salable condition! I doubt if you or I ever saw a single negro whose ancestors came to this country of their own will, and not rather by the will of some of our ancestors. Do we lynch the negro because he has

invented some new, stupendous crime that white men have no taste for; or because white men have no taste for; or because he is prone to indulge in many crimes that civilized white men have quite outgrown? Nay, the negro has not invented any new crime: he is not lynched for any one crime only; he is lynched, again and again, for crimes that white men have not outgrown, and do frequently commit. We are likely to pick up a paper any day, and read, with-out any emotion of great surprise, that a to pick up a paper any day, and read, without any emotion of great surprise, that a negro has been lynched in Mississippi for assault and battery, or some offence less than assault and battery! Look at that affair in the County of Carroli—that affair with its mob that couldn't be restrained in its mad thirst for blood by the Governor of the State, the District Attorney, the Circuit Judge and the "leading citizens." A white man suspects a negro boy of putting rough-on-rate in his drinking water. He gets up a party of his friends, and goes with them to the house of that boy, and murders him. There is no mob to avenge this murder. We do not read that the murderers were ever tried, or indicted, or this murder. We do not read that the murderers were ever tried, or indicted, or arrested, or bothered in any way. The dage's idea seems here to have been borne out very vividly and impressively—"Me no think it harm to kill nig in Miss'sip!" The murderers of that negro boy knew—as well as they knew anything on this earth—that if there was producible the very thinnest reasonable evidence that he had poisoned the water jugs, he could very thinnest reasonable evidence that he had poisoned the water jugs, he could be indicted, tried, convicted, and punished according to law. But they chose to murder him. The relatives of that murdered boy, unable to invoke the Law's avenging arm, themselves resolve upon an awful crime—following the example of the white

thentic reports show, to have had anything whatever to do with the murder of the aged

couple. And lynch they do-after the Governor's visit and plea for law and order

death the only witnesses who could help them to a knowledge of the murderers at large, the number of them, and pos-sibly their whereabouts; yet the lynching

orgy goes on proving well enough that the mob was not moved so much by the

the mob was not moved so much by the desire to serve justice in a rude and barbarous way, as by the utterly despicable, brutal impulse to go out and kill a "lot o' niggers," because a white man and woman had been murdered by negroes!

Far be it from me to extension

Far be it from me to extenuate for one moment the shocking crime which com-

passed the death of those aged people is Carroll county. The perpetrators of is should have been legally run down, legally

indicted, legally tried, legally convicted, and legally hanged, just as quickly as pos-

with him, in his storp, because it was ru-mored simply rumored—that he had threatened to kill some one of the brave citizens of the neighborhood of Erwin And let me say this. Set up a party of your friends; go with them to the home of some

white boy, and shoot him to death, give his relatives no redress at law; and then ask yourself, if you would not deem it neces-sary to guard the members of your family

those aged people in

murderers; resolve upon it and commit it. They murder the parents of the leader of the band who had shown them how easily a murder might be committed. Immediately a lynching mob is formed; and they are not going to be over-particular, not at all squeamish, as to whom they lynch! And lynch they do a helpless old woman and young girl, not known, as far as authoritic reports show, to have had anything

pocket of the lyncher and you will speedily get at his conscience!

Elect a Legislature with decency enough to want to stop lynching, manifested in the passing of a law vacating the Sheriff's office and making the Sheriff forever ineligible to any office of any kind who surrendered a prisoner to a mob, or did not do all that could reasonably be expected of him, to prevent anybody charged with a crime from failing into the hands of a mob. That would discourage lynching for obvious reasons that I need not mention. In case neither of these laws should discourage it sufficiently, let the Legislature give the Governor explicit power to send troops into any county where in his judgment the Sheriff is clearly not doing his duty; is -a negro man, not known to have had anything to do with the murder, and described in the press report as "one of the most trusted negroes in the county," nobody in Carrollton, it seems, had heard any charge whispered against him of complicity in the horrible crime—but the mob plicity in the horrible crime—but the mob is at work—and an order comes to Carroll-ton for his coffin. His crime seems to have been that he was a servant of the aged people, and occupied a cabin two hundred yards from their residence. He, of course, should have prevented the murder of his employers, even if he was quietly in his bed employers, even if he was quietly in his bed asleep and had no dream that murder threatened them! And while the mob is engaged in this delectable rampage of butchery the actual perpetrators of the bloody deed escape. The ringleaders of the mob know that they are putting to

Rights Democrat; but I say, with no sort of hesitation, that if Mississippi cannot put of hesitation, that if Mississippi cannot put a stop to the lynching of negroes within her borders—negroes, let us remember, who are citizens of the United States as well as of Mississippi—then the Federal Government ought to take a hand in this business; for the Constitution of the United States, along with the Constitution and laws of Mississippi, is shoved aside and trampied down every time a lynching. trampled down every time a lynching occurs in this State. If Mississippi cannot prevent its citizens, who are also citizens of the United States, from being deprived of life by mobs without any process of law, due or otherwise, they Mississippi has no right to the prerogatives of Statehood. Let

law in restraint of lynching, there is one very practical thing that the respectable people of this county and of every other county in the State can do to keep this blot upon our civilization from getting any bigger or blacker than it is. Law and order leagues should be formed in every county of men willing, if need be, to give up their lives in defence of the fair name of their State sworn to stand together and see to it as far as hes within their powerthat in their several counties there shall be no hangings of their fellow men, who have not been duly intiested, duly tried before Judge and jury, with counsel to defend them.

ward? Do we lynch them because we fear them? If that is the reason, what becomes of our oft-repeated boast of race superiority, our oft-uttered conviction that the white man, by virtue of the natural, inherent superiority of his intellect and character, is destined to lead and rule, and the black

man, by virtue of the natural inferiority of his intellect and character, is destined to lead and rule, and the black man, by reason of the natural inferiority of his intellect and character, to follow and serve? The politician wanting votes, in solid blocks may afford to play upon the emotions of the duil and thoughtless with the bugaboo of negro domination: but can the thinking white men of Mississippi in this day afford to confess to themselves even that they are afraid of megro domination? Can they afford to acknowledge themselves such ridiculous cowards? Can they afford to acknowledge themselves such ridiculous cowards? Can they afford to acknowledge themselves such ridiculous cowards? Can they afford to admit that, dealt with justly, dealt with in simple obedience to the laws of the State, the negro will rise to the top of things political, and hold them writhing and wriggling in subjection at the bottom? I cannot bring myself to believe that the dominant white people of Mississippi entertain any such puerile fear!

One more question, and then I am done asking for a solution of this problem if problem it be. Are negroes lynched in Mississippi, lest, if they were dealt with when criminal as citizens of the State, in accordance with the laws that white men make and enforce, they might, perceiving their equality with white people before the law, gradually, by slow degrees, push on to something like equality with white people in the ways and by ways of society? Are they lynched in order to keep solid and sound the mortar between the stones that build the barrier wall against "social equality?" Nay, nay, nay! This will not do. Why, white men of the sort that gather, in mobs to "lynch niggers" are doing more right here in this town, in the year 1901, are doing more, doubtless, in every other town of Mississippi, unmolested, to batter down this barrier wall against social equality than has ever been done by the negroes in all their history as American citizens! I need not be more done by the negroes in all their history as American citizens. I need not be more explicit; you know what I mean: and if possibly you do not I need only say, Keep your eyes open as you walk your street keep them open night or day and you wil

know!

For none of the reasons suggested is the negro lynched in Mississippi. He is lynched for the very simple reason that in race he is an aften to the people who lynch him, and by reason of the law, as respected and administered, their underling, powerless to appeal to the law for protection. Replace the negro in Mississippi by any other race of aliens, make them also underlings, and as certain as the sun shines, they would be lynched just as the negro is. And this means that the same essential spirit is dominant in Mississippt—in Mississippi of the twentieth century—thla was dominant in Europe in the Dark Ages—that rejed in France more than five hundred years ago, when plous Louis cancelled a third of the claims held by Jews against Frenchmen for the benefit of his soul; that ruled at Verdun, where the Jews, mad with agony, huddled together in a tower of refuge, hurled down their children to the howling mob, hoping thus, vainly, to satiate their greed for lewish blood!—essentially the same spirit that, five hundred years ago, lighted a fire for every Jew in whole French provinces, and dug that trench at Chiron, and raised For none of the reasons suggested is every Jew in whole French provinces, and dug that trench at Chinon, and raised that pile where nearly two hundred Jowand dug that trench at Chinon, and raised that pile where nearly two hundred Jow-ish men and women were burned together; burned because, fundamentally, they were not Frenchmen by religion, not French-

men by race!
Alas! alas! that we should do such beasting of our civilization putting to shame the centuries gone; such beasting of our progress, our freedom, our democratic ideals, our enlightened laws; such beasting, while we hark back to the dark age to copy its standards and methods; such beasting, and we are not yet enlightened enough to abstain from trampling under bloody feet the law we beast of, not yet masters sufficiently of the passions that fasten the fangs of one brute in the threat of another not his kind; that we are able to treat with simple justice, to deal with, even according to the forms of law, the members of an alieh and weaker race dwelling among us by our own will, surely, as much as their own!

Can the lynching of negroes be stopped in Mississippi? Can it be stopped? It can be, just as soon as the people of Mississippi elect a Legislature decent enough to want to stop it. We have elected a decent Governor, and all honor crown his head for the men by race! Alas! alas! that we should do such beast-

to stop it. We have elected a decent Governor, and all honor crown his head for the stand he has taken in this matter of negrolynching, in the face of his blatant and venomous detractors! We have elected a decent Governor; now let the people of Mississippi elect a decent Legislature and the lynching demon will be lynching demon will be a lynchi

s hell-den.

Elect a Legislature with manhood enough, with moral backbone enough, to pass a law simply imposing a big money fine upon any county in which a lynching occurs; and lynchings. I doubt not, would be of rare occurrence even in our counties that civilization has most alighted. Probe the pocket of the lyncher and you will speedily

into any county where in his judgment the Sheriff is clearly not doing his duty; is "standing in with" a mob; has not taken those precautions which the law allows him to protect a prisoner from would-be lynchers, or persons not prisoners from a mob's frenzy; to send troops into the county to handle the mob and run them down and drag them to prison, just as Federal troops in the West have often run down and dragged to prison murderous Indians and white desperadoes.

I have always been, and am now, a States-Rights Democrat; but I say, with no sort

indicted, legally tried, legally convicted, and legally hanged, just as quickly as possible. But there was nothing in this crime, let, us clearly understand, characteristic of one race, rather than another; there was nothing in it characteristic of the negro rather than of the white man. Surely we have not forgotten that in Washington county, a few weeks ago, an innocent, gray-haired old man was murdered in his sleep by white men; and another man murdered with him, in his sleep, because it was ruright to the prerogatives of Statehood. Let the United States Constitution be amended, if necessary, that Mississippi, unfit to be a sovereign Commonwealth, may lapse back into the status of a Territory! While we are waiting for a Legislature to be elected decent enough to pass some law in restraint of lynching, there is one very

points for the vaccing in the runlight of rection, and thinking, doubtless, what fine clows they are.

We do need such a law and order league is West on need such a law and order league is the washington county to protect these lack people in their right to live; to see it that having lost the ballot, they shall of lose their lives except by command the secret protection and the successful and the sovereign law of the State of Mississippi. If such a league is formed here want to be a member of it. I don't want to be a member of it. I d freedore, and thinking, doubtless, what fine fellows they are.

We do need such a law and order league in Washington county to protect these black people in their right to live; to see to it that having lost the ballot, they shall not lose their lives except by command of the sovereign law of the State of Mississippi. If such a league is formed here I wans to be a member of it. I don't want to be passed by because I stand in this puipit on Sunday. I have stood here to-day and criticised the State of Mississippi. I am ready to-morrow or to-day to risk my life facing any mob to keep the blot upon the escutcheon of her Statehood from getting any bigger or blacker.

Worth a Quarter of a Million Dollars, and

From the Washington Francisco and the robbery of over a quarter of a million of dollars, also in gold bars, from the Selby smelting works near San Francisco, only to mind the discovery of a large but unknown quantity of gold in bars in a house which was being demolished in Oakland, just across the bay from San Francisco, said a Washthe bay from San Francisco," said a Wash-

ington correspondent.

"I was engaged in newspaper work on the coast, at the time in Oakland, in fact, and I am conversant with the particulars from personal knowledge, though the dis-covery at the time excited but little local interest, and so remarkable was it that it was doubted in some quarters Subsequently, however, the fruth was developed. The gold bars, to an estimated quantity of \$250,000 were actually found, but to whom they had originally belonged or by whom they were stolen, is still a mystery. As it happened about ten years ago I cannot recall the names of the parties with accuracy, though I once knew them, every effort, of course, being made at the time to keep the

find' a secret. "A two-story frame house on Tenth street n Oakland, was owned and occupied by a family the head of which at the time in quesfamily the head of which at the time in question, and for a great many years, over twenty. I think, was an employee in the San Francisco mint. I remember the house well. The old man died suddenly and the house was at once sold by his heirs. The new owner began tearing it down, intending replacing it with a business structure. In digging away the lower wails an Italian laborer came upon a gold bar hidden in the foundations. He covered the bar up with earth and went on digging, but soon uncerthed so many other secreted bars that his find was discovered by firree other men employed with him. They at once entered into a secret compact to collect the bars themselves and inform no one else, especially the contractor and the owner, of the great and unexpected wealth with which they had so suddenly become possessed.

The men were all laborers, two being Italians. I think, They were successful in getting the gold away from the premises unobserved by others. The first intimation that something of an unusual nature had happened to these four men was that they quit work for good and made heavy investments in real estate. Their purchases excited suspicion, as they all had been very poor men. To cut short a long story, however, it was ascertained that they had in fact found the gold, and they were, under legal advice, converting it into other property to prevent the possible owner from laying claim to his original property.

In this they were all successful. In fact, tion, and for a great many years, over twenty.

it into other property to prevent the possible owner from laying claim to his original property.

In this they were all successful. In fact, linck appeared to be with them. No one came forward to claim the hidden treasure for the very good reason, undoubtedly, that the only other person on the face of the earth who had known of its whereabouts was dead. One man bought a ranch in the central part of the State for \$70,000. The Italian living in Oakland bought a fine new house, furnished it luxuriously, paying \$1,000 for a piane, and bought his wife an unlimited quantity of diamond jewelry.

The old adage, however, that stolen gold brings to its possessor bad luck in the end proved true. In less than five years the ranch had reverted to its original owners on foreclosure. The Italian lost all of his property and returned to live in the little cottage in North Oakland he had vecated for his fine house. The only thing he preserved to remind him of the days of his feeting wealth was a Turkish rug worth about \$1,000, which he placed op the floor of the cottage, and would not sell when all else had gone.

The third map dissipated all of his wealth

sl.500, which he placed on the floor of the cottage, and would not sell when all else had gone.

The third man dissipated all of his wealth in fast living and gambling and died a pauper in a hospital in Seattle. The career of the fourth man I cannot recoal accurately, but I know that he, too, lost all that he had. The ranch owner, by the way, died a miserable death alone in a cabin on the Sacramento fliver and was buried by the town in the potter's field.

The gold, of course, did not rightfully belong to the man who secreted it in the walls of the house. It was stolen from some one, and if it had been taken by the man who had formerly owned the house his heirs put in no ciaim for it for the reason that they knew it did not rightfully belong to him. It was considered improbable that any person other than he had secreted it, however, as he had lived in the house for many years, had built it himself, if my recollection is correct.

"Since he had been for so long an employee of the mint the general impression at the time was that he had stolen the gold, a bar at a time, from the mint vaults, bringing it home when he quit work at night. While this explanation was the one generally accepted the singuiar part of the mystery is that if it were true the Government made no effort to run down the thief nor was any such large shortage of gold bars ever discovered and reported at the San Francisco mint nor has it been reported to this day.

THE GREEN-EVED MONSTER. A Young Husband and His Typewriter Surprised by the Bride,

From London Tit-Bite Mr Arthur Tapes was showing Mrs Arthur Tapes the winders of the Stock Exchange at the close of business on the day following the end of their wedding tour
"Who are all these young ladies I see on the
street?" asked Mrs. Tapes
"They are typists from the hundreds of
biffices around here," answered her husband.

That was all that was said on that phase of business life until Mr Tapes and his bride were enjoying dinner in their cozy flat Have you a typist?" she asked

"Yes." he answered, and again the subject The next morning at a quarter past to clock Mrs. Arthur Mr Arthur Tapes and approached a baid-

ended clerk "Is Mr Tapes in?" she asked

"Yes, ma'am He is busy with his typist in the next room." he answered, as he pointed with his left elbow to a partially open door. "Shall I call him?"
"No: I will wait." replied Mrs. Tapes, as she took a seat that gave the best possible

view of the open door.
It was a most provoking view for it gave Mrs. Tapes only a glimpse of Mr Tapes's side elevation as he straightened in his chair from a frequent leahing position, apparent's toward the typist. Then the distance was toward the typict. Then the distance was such that she could hear the sound of his low voice without cutching the words.

In a few minutes she moved her chair nearer, which did not nelp her view, but made the voice more distinct. Mr Tapes leaved so for forward that he was entirely out of sight, and Mrs Tapes showed agitation by rapidly tapping the floor with her right front. Then she rose and approached the binsy smooth-paned clerk.

"What is the name of Mr Tapes's typewriter?" whe asked.

"Hannuh.

She returned to her chair and drew it a little mearer the dead as she sed down. She saw her husband standing, and then disappear as he stepped behind the typist. She heard him intuch a low lausch that she had delighted in Them she heard him speak with some enginess.

demandion it. If brondings of white sequentity load it or the demandion of it. If brondings of white men were at all frequent What a sciencing ruth was suggested, even it is easily as the suggested of the suggested white properties of the suggested of the ruth of t

reached and we should fervently hope that there will be no more of these ridicuolus machines perpetrated upon the maritime public.

There has been much good, however, from the testing of these practical theories in shipbuilding. Outside of the general interest excited in sailing craft, there has been much developed in the way of modelling and the results obtained have been of more or less value to the marine ar

The landsman must not suppose for an instant that such models as these racing machines can ever be of any value for yachts or cargo vessels. They simply stand for a practical test of the inclined plane as applied to the theory of working against the wind, together with that of least resistance in running before it. They are expensive and practical tests which go to show just how much may be expected of sailing craft. They stand for the acme of sailing perfection, as a Thames River barge might stand for that which is not. Between the two extremes can be found a mean which may be varied according to the needs of the vessel. The builder may take his choice.

There is nothing that excites human interest more than a combat. Whether is the rover blood of the ancient Vikings or just a natural law that demands fulfilment it is not necessary to state, but the The landsman must not suppose for an

or just a natural law that demands fulfil-ment it is not necessary to state, but the fact remains, and when the combat is large and for a substantial trophy and the com-batants are of different nations, the excite-ment is much greater and of a higher order than that for an individual test.

The desire to lick the other fellow is much more human than Christian, but

among the modern sea knights there is a feeling of chivairous good fellowship that will do no harm to the most pious. If we do lick the other fellow this time it is cer-tain that the combat will be one to re-member, for never has such a powerful forming vessel appeared in the waters of member, for never has such a powerful foreign vessel appeared in the waters of New York harbor; that is, of course, judging by her appearance as she stands upon the keel blocks of the dry dock. Such a mast has never been seen in a sloop before and the main boom might cause some old wind-jammer to believe she had shipped the mainyard off some huge four-masted bark.

She has about reached the limit and the owner or respective owner of slower types.

She has about reached the limit and the owner or respective owner of slower types will do well to observe all that is English in its build. Just what is foreign and what is not might cause discussion, for in suite of the fact that the English have always favored deep keel craft even in the days of our centreboards, the under body of the Shamrock is peculiarly like the under bodies of some American vessels we have seen before, that is in general appearance. By which token we may draw the inference that both American and English have pearly reached the point where all variants. ence that both American and English have nearly reached the point where all variants from the perfect shape below water must be thrown aside. Theoretically there may be a point of perfection both builders may reach at the same time. Then it will resolve into just as interesting a combat between the crews.

The interest in yachting has been so great that there are now hardly a dozen vessels out of commission in the harbor. Everywhere we hear yacht talk and the buver is somewhat led to believe that all yachts

is somewhat led to believe that all yachts must be of considerable value after listen-

ing to what some owners have to say in regard to their possession.

It might not be too much to say that the usual asking price of a boat is about from two to three times as much as will be accepted. Yachts are not all solid gold as the seiler will sometimes instruate.

The prospective buver should seldom hurry his purchase, but, taking time, go through the vessel and satisfy himself just how much he will give for her.

In the first place a vessel built of wood that it was a vessel and based but it.

In the first place a vessel built of wood that is over twenty years of age had best not be considered at any price. After a vessel has been built so long as that she is not strong. There may be much good wood in her, and there will be many men who will insist that she is as sound as the day she was built. Do not touch her.

On the other hand there are many new vessels so poorly built of bad material, carelessly put together, that there is danger in having anything to do with them. They

vessels so poorly built of bad material, carelessly put together, that there is danger in having anything to do with them. They will be as apt to open as the old tub and can never be trusted.

A vessel that is to be a source of pleasure and health should be strongly built of good material. This point can be settled by examining her and observing the class of work done in her interior. If her hanging knees are well bolted and are of good hackmatack or live oak, her deck beams sufficiently heavy and sound, her deck plarking of good white pine without soft spots or discoloration at the bolts, it will be fair to presume her bottom and timbers are in keeping with the rest of her and an examination can be made.

Her timbers should not be too light if she is meant to carry sail. They should be rather heavy and not spaced too far apart and they may be tested by boring into one or two with a very small auger both above and below the waterline.

Should the tool bring forth punk instead of chips no further trouble need be caused the owner unless he will part with that ship for very little money. The timber of a vessel will generally start to go either on the quarters or about the fore rigging although there is ne place dry rot will not occur if the wood is not seasoned properly and not salted perfectly in the ships.

Below the waterline the wood often be-

occur if the wood is not seasoned properly and not salted perfectly in the ships.

Below the waterline the wood often becomes rather soft but not necessarily rotten. If it still has a grain in it it will be well to hope for something better and try another timber. If, however, the timber is black and soft and the chips from the auger spongy, let the owner place the ceiling plank back in its place and tell him he has a vessel you would like to possess for nothing.

In the bottoms of oak planked vessels the planks often "burn" black and soft

nothing.

In the bottoms of oak planked vessels the planks often "burn" black and soft on the inside to a considerable depth while on the outside exposed to the sea they are as firm as when new. Don't get a vessel that has "burned" too doep. A little will not hurt her much, but sometimes there is nothing but a shell between the devil—I mean the owner and the deep sea.

The stern frames do not go quickly on many vessels. They will often be as good as new, therefore a short examination will suffice and it will not be necessary for the seller to kneck a hole in her, except when a plank is soft.

A soft plank is not necessarily enough to condemn a ship. Few vessels a dezen vesse of age can beast of being clear of them, for where they can be said out and another selled one hole in follow the hole of plane input a good theirs of the mean arithmethy the operation.

A mass can only be grassion at with more or less certainty, according to the survey of a knowledge of white pare, square of Oregon. The last is par excellence, the wood for a wardle a string. It is very light, soft and streng with enough reach in all to keep it a leng tranc. Fulsions also ward appearances, into his a very stillered wood linked.

Once when taking a small schooner

once when taking a small schooner through the inland route from Nassau Sound south I anchored with a short cable at midnight in the middle of the cut, the wind having fallen to a calm and the tide being against us. As on all working vessels where the crew is small and the left the mainsall hoisted and turned in.

Just before daylight I was awakened by the peculiar sensation of being raised into a standing position. This worried me in my eleep and finally I aroused myself enough to see by the light of the cabin lamp that I really was standing upon the bulkhead of my bunk. Unable to account for the phenomenon I sprang out of the cabin and on deck. Here I found it blowing half a gale from the northwest, with the mainsall full, the sheet pulling taut as a iron bar. All around the stern the wind soughed dolefully through fligh green grass which raised itself above the taffrail and bowed with the pressure.

Forward, looking down an extremely

put him ashere if he is not. Do not waste any time finding out.

When you have your crew picked take them before the commissioner and let them sign on whatever voyage you intend to make. Then see that they make it.

A little knowledge of the shipping laws will save no end of trouble from beats who make a business of pestering yachtsmen. There should be no ruffianism or brutality, but there should be a discipline that even the most ignorant cannot fail to understand. ignerant cannot fail to understand
Articles for shipping men may be had,
printed in blank form, at any custom house. Upon them are the extracts of the statutes governing the shipping of men and a person has but to know how to read to be able to carry out the law.

T. JENKINS HAINS.

CORNISH A DEAD LANGUAGE. Last Spoken by Delly Pentreath a Century and a Quarter Ago.

From the Boston Pilot Recent discussion of the position occupied by the Irish language reminds us that, though here is happily no fear of frish become extinct, a kindred Celtic language has died out Cornish is as dead as Queen Anne Not quite so dead, perhaps, for it survived a little later than that much-quoted lady. There have been six (eltic languages that have come into immediate contact with modern times. These are Welsh, Cornish and Breton, which may be grouped together as Cymrie or Brythonic, Irish, Scotch, Gaelic and Manx, which are Goidhelic Breton is struggling bravely against the French Whatever may be said of the Scotch Gaelic and Menx. Weish and Irish may yet resist the supremacy of the English But poor Cornish is altogether a thing of the past. It only survives in a few relies and in place names. It is not even a dead language in the same sense as Greek or Latin at died without leaving seeds for any possible resurrection. Slow

and sure was the mode of its extinction When the Reformation came an English Bible and an English service book struck the death blow. The share which the Cornish took in the Western Rebellion was in some sorts his struckle of racial impulse. "Certain of us understand no English." exclaimed the stout Cornishman, "give us back our old service in Latin. We utterly refuse this new English." Probably they had understood the lake, whepce he started, and Bible and an English service book struck tatin no better: but they had an instinctive feeling that this new English must do away feeling that this new English must do away with their loved national speech. Unhappilly fione of them loved the old speech well enough to do the right thing. No one took the trouble to translate the Bible or the Liturgy into Cornish. The English Bible killed the Cornish tongue, but it did not convert the Cornish to Anglicanism. They became Nonconformist and English Methodist.

INDIAN PICTURE INTERESTING PUZZLES LEFT BY

whose work lies glong the

a matter of deplorable

THE OBLIGING RED WAY

Government Expert Who Professes to Re Able to Read the Most Obscure of Them Some Examples Physidated The Crossing of Lake superior, From the Washington T The subject of the picture Indians of this country is bec-

a matter of deplorable concer scott, who is, according to Prof of the Bureau of Ethnology, living expert on the subject of sign language, is, at present, his regiment in Cuba and is meconduct the special researches would otherwise be assigned to of which he is a member. It be lamented that Col. Scott, not his veat store of unique infor cerning the sign language, hwritten nothing upon that subit is believed he is contemplating the treatise. Before Col. Scott he deferred a prize to anyone whe him on any sign in the Indian and it is said that the reward claimed, although many effort to puzzle the Colonel by Indians. The study of the sign languagman is a fascinating one. Per plest form of their picture woon the grave-head memorials of soughed dolefully through fligh green grass which raised itself above the taffrail and bowed with the pressure.

Forward, looking down an extremely slanting deck, the bow of the vessel rested upon the lower part of what appeared a bluff, but which was really the side of the river. The tide having fallen ten feet there was no water within a hundred yards of us and the pressure of the gale kept the ship just to the side of the bluff or bank like a fly stuck to a window pane, her stern in the grass above high water.

It was an embarrassing situation for a vessel especially as the river was soon full of small bosts coming to observe the wonder, and the conversation that took place between the crew and the jeering onlookers would have added much to the English language could it have been printed. After purchasing the ship the next thing is to ship a crew. The wonderful stories we read of crimps and sailors must not be taken seriously when this practical operation of getting men takes place. There is a strict law in regard to paying an advance, and the rules of the red paperawith the spread eagles upon the sides had best be adhered to.

More than this it is unnecessary to savary the sailor, whether he be a drunkard, deadbeat or general burn. When you get him keep him if he is any good, and put him ashore if he is not. Do not waste any time finding out.

When you have your crew picked take Several examples of what

the artistic efforts of a very juvenilar in the absence of his teacher's chance have been interpreted by an experipicture contains two figures remained the likeness of bumanity. One hole supposed to hold for the members body capable of that operation seemed by two straight lines not accurately defined. The purple he remaining actor in the some region is rather cleater. He is depicted if of letting off an antique firelock direct at the other. By the side of dividual with the firelock are a bind a very strong hint to the passend in the firelock are of the condition of the property should be attempt to flich any of the goods.

concerning another curious products an interesting story is told. Schower the historiographer of the Indians, accepanced by a party and guided by two Indiamade a journey in 1820. The party is its way in a forest, and after campin, for in left were about to start again when it we perceived that the Indiam guides had made a sketch on a piece of birch bark and histed it at the top of a pole, which they have the direction the explorers were taken it was a message for anybody who mile pass that way, telling of the encampme and the nature of the party.

The composition may be divided, for pairpose of description, into two chief roof figures and objects, while at the low corner are depicted a bird and a turdle figures all resemble those juvenile effect or present the human form before artistic aspirant has aftained a knowled of anatomy or perspective. A figure the end of the second row perseents subsitern officer in charge of the guard

the end of the second row represent subsitern officer in charge of the gustinited States troops.

This military personage is disting by a curly line intended to represent sword. Next to him is the secretary expedition, as shown by the thing in his which is said to be a book. Next is geologist, and the weapon with who appears to be attacking the secretary is his geological hammer.

Two assistants and the interpreter also graphically depicted. Just above row of infantry solders, their guns represented in a separate row. By the of each of the principal rows is sure intended to represent a fire, to show the soldiers had a separate fire, and ness intended to represent a fire, to show soldiers had a separate fire and me The bird and the turtle denote to of the preceding day's chase, co indicated by another fire; and eaguides, who are Indians and for in the second row, have their race of by the absence of hats, which are to or all the other flagues, denoting are white men. It is to be noted indian artist has drawn the figures of and his companion at least two-self and his companion at least two-self and his companion at least two-

and was of large influence and in commemoration of his existive inscriptions, the first on the of the lake, whopee he started, on the north, where he landed the sole human figure is intended the sole human figure is intended the sole human figure is intended the redoubtable chief himself the left at the top represents household, and the odd creatur is his totem. It is made to fapace, to denote that the entibears the same mark. Just bed the personal name of the chief thing in a violent check pattern horned panther, symbolizing p. The cross lines, in which in depicted, mean night, and the urs without network denotes; Then there are a lion, and and a moose, all going to sistering the sale of the chief. In like manner snakes, with legs, eymbolize power to kill, and the whole it resents the various powers the to aid him in his enterprise. I picture to this one inscribed the north shore shows that he five can es, all duly depicted sizes, carrying altogether a picture to this one inscribed the north shore shows that he five can es, all duly depicted sizes, carrying altogether desires, carrying altogether a picture of the cances. The fact cance was commanded by a kinglisher is said to be unit not that bird bovering over the prow The cross three days, as shown by three a shaky sort of rainbow, repsect to the expert, is draw token, indicating triumph at a last. To the left of this eighther that the warrior only be the rest of his body being a most inscribing are sign land, coupleyed by the Indians on the angle space. mish longue, but if did not convert the Cornish to Anglicanism. They became Nonconform the list and fenally Methodist.

Every one who knows anything of Cornwall knows that the credit of having last spoken Cornish is given to Dolly Pentreach, who was buried at Paul, near Mousehole, in 17th But she could not have been the last person to understand Cornish, otherwise last person to understand Cornish, otherwise for its certain that the following epitaph could not have been written over her remains:

Co holf Pentreach ex a ha deau:
Maros ha Kledys of Paul pies.
Na el an crior, can sobel bras.
Bee el erforbay coth herby bras